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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
AUGUST 29, 1917.

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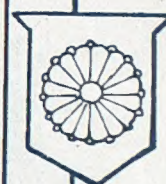
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# The Illustrated London News

*of AUGUST 25 contains illustrations of—*

VOTING AT THE FRONT: CANADIANS  
TAKING THE OATH AND FILLING UP  
BALLOT PAPERS FOR THE ALBERTA  
ELECTIONS.

"THE RING" ON THE CARSO: BRITISH  
AND ITALIAN OFFICERS AND MEN  
WATCHING THE FINALS OF A BOXING  
TOURNAMENT ON THE CARSO FRONT.

BRITISH ARMoured CARS IN GALICIA:  
ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

THE RE-OPENING BATTLE OF FLANDERS:  
A HOWITZER AND BOMBERS.

BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING A CANAL  
DURING THE OFFENSIVE AT YPRES.

BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY BRINGING UP  
THEIR GUNS THROUGH THE ENEMY'S  
BARRAGE: AN INCIDENT OF THE  
OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

ARTILLERY PREPARATION ON THE WEST-  
ERN FRONT: A BATTERY OF BRITISH  
HEAVY HOWITZERS IN ACTION.

ALMOST WHEEL TO WHEEL FOR MILES:  
MASSED BRITISH GUNS IN A PRELIM-  
INARY BOMBARDMENT.

THE AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE UC12: SUNK,  
SALVED, AND REBUILT BY ITALIAN  
ENGINEERS.

NETTING GERMAN SUBMARINES: PREPAR-  
ATION; RESULTS.

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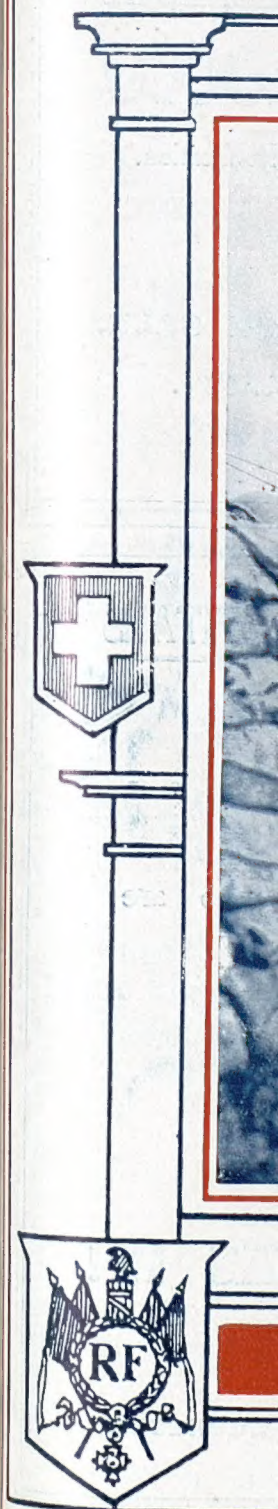
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THE  
WAR





Greeks ready to take the field, and a state as said to exist, although no formal decision was made. From this report sprang a rumour, which had greatly disturbed Conle, to the effect that a new effort to force anelies was imminent. The rumour was taken for what it was worth.

A satisfactory event was the agreement of the enemy that he would kindly leave hospital-ships alone, provided that a neutral commissioner should be on board. It is a scandal that the Hun should impose any condition in such a matter; but the compromise, as things stand, is at any rate better than the murder of the wounded.

The labour unrest in Spain was very serious during the week, and a general strike was threatened. The Government, however, took stern measures, and the troops were under orders to repress any movement. Strike leaders were arrested. In Barcelona collisions between strikers and the police caused some loss of life. The situation, however, had improved by the end of the week.

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ES ON THE PALESTINE BORDER : THE OFFICE  
ON : WITH CAMELS, USED FOR CARRYING  
ETC., RESTING OUTSIDE.

She does not prate of mailed fists and  
Which things are significant of the times  
ful for the world. LONDON : AUG. 18, 1917.

# The Illustrated War News



IN A GERMAN ARMoured OBSERVATION-BOX : A BRITISH OFFICER SCANNING CAPTURED GROUND.

Official Photograph.

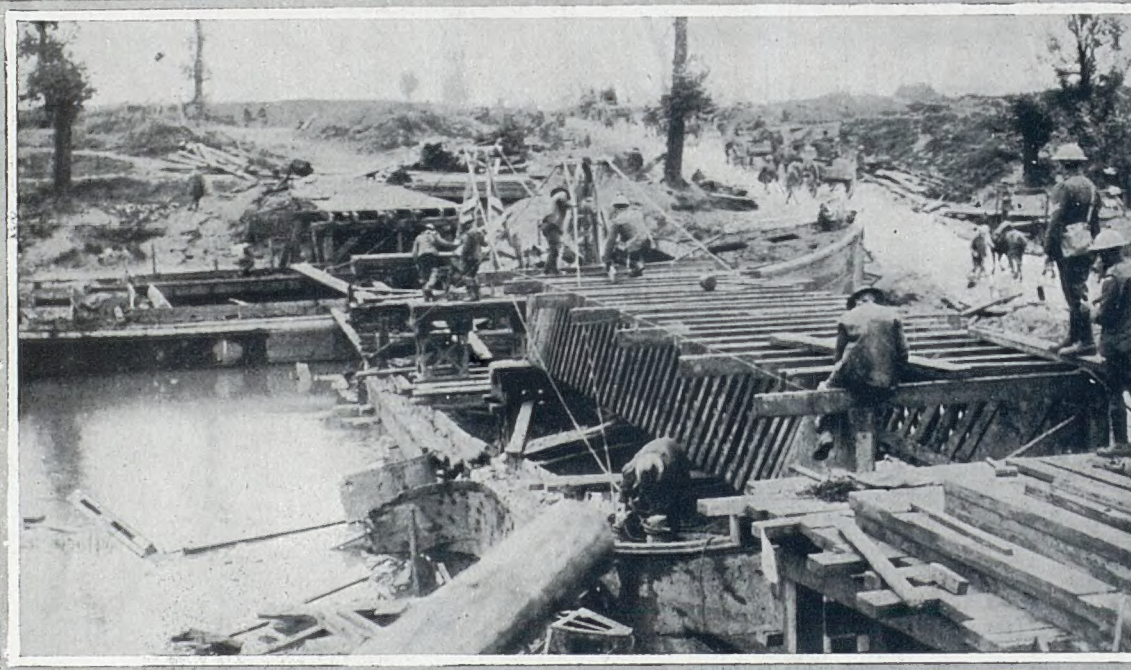


## THE GREAT WAR.

LUDENDORFF'S LUDICROUS LIES—LANGEMARCK AND ITS SEQUEL—STEADY PROGRESS—  
VERDUN VALOUR—ITALY LEAPS AGAIN—AIR RAIDS.

THAT the capture of Langemarck was a very serious blow to the Germans required little proof, but the enemy was kind enough to supply conclusive testimony in a despatch which, for gratuitous lying, is the finest thing he has yet achieved in that direction. He may now be considered to have reached the superlative degree as an expert witness, whose mendacity is usually qualified by another adjective than "gratuitous." Ludendorff made out the front attacked on Aug. 16

measured in hundreds of yards, were made beyond that point and beyond St. Julien. Our losses were slight. On Aug. 20, intense gunfire was again resumed, and the previous day our Tanks had gone out alone to the attack and had accounted for many concrete gun positions. When they had done their work, they sent back word for infantry to come up to occupy the captured ground. On the 21st the enemy attempted strong counter-attacks north-west of Lens, but these were broken



"CONSOLIDATING" OUR POSITION ON A FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD: MEN OF THE R.E. BUILDING A BRIDGE FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC ACROSS THE YSER CANAL OVER THE RUINS OF A DESTROYED BRIDGE.

Official Photograph.

to be twice as long as it was in reality; he asserted that Langemarck was recovered by his troops; and he introduced an untrue reference to Poelcapelle in order to give the impression that the British objective was further to the east than it was, and that the attack had consequently failed. The British gained all their objectives, and the Germans not only did not recapture Langemarck, but never even tried to do so. The Press Bureau nailed every separate lie to the counter. Ludendorff's masterpiece of *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri* will become classical. Apart from this, it is richly significant—possibly the most encouraging document with which the Allies have been favoured since things began to mend in the West.

The days immediately following Langemarck were devoted to minor operations in the extreme northern sectors, and satisfactory advances,

up by our artillery. A hostile raid was beaten off north-east of Messines, and near Epéhy another fierce enemy effort also failed. At the same time, in the Westhoek region, north of the Ypres-Menin road, the British made some slight improvements of their positions. In the Lens affair the Canadians once more distinguished themselves in a hand-to-hand bayonet-fight, and pushed their way still further into the outer defences of the town. Some of them were reported to have penetrated into the outskirts of Lens itself. On the 22nd the intense gun-fire of the previous days had its inevitable sequel, and the British launched two heavy attacks on strong enemy positions astride the Ypres-Menin road and between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Langemarck. The fronts concerned measured respectively  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and 1 mile. Here the fighting was very bitter

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# WAR.

## ITS SEQUEL—STEADY PROGRESS— AIN—AIR RAIDS.

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and the counter-attacks were severe; but progress was made to a depth of over half a mile in the one case and 500 yards in the other. Meanwhile, the pressure on Lens grew ever tighter, and further progress was made. Great artillery activity was reported east and north-east of Ypres.

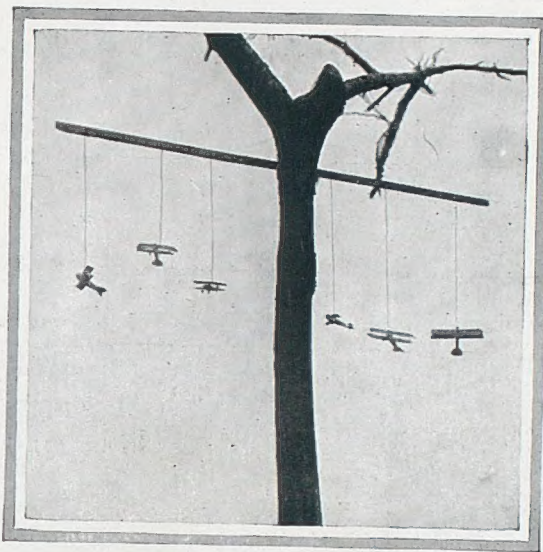
While this continuous hammering was kept up in the sectors named, the French front gave unmistakable signs of important movements at hand. Around Verdun the artillery fire rose to the highest intensity about Caurières Wood and Bayonvaux; and on Aug. 20 a new battle of Verdun was begun, on the initiative of the French. Attacking on a front of 11 miles, our Allies went forward for about 1½ miles, securing Avocourt Wood, both summits of Dead Man, and Corbeaux and Caurières Woods, on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank they carried Talou Hill, Champnanville, Hill 344, Moront Farm, and Hill 240. On the right, they pushed into the Bois des Fosses and the Bois le Chaume. On the first day the prisoners numbered over 4000. Next day the usual counter-attacks were delivered with extreme violence at Avocourt Wood and north of Caurières Wood, without other result than severe losses to the enemy. The French held and further secured all their gains of the previous day. In addition, Regneville, Samogneux, and Goose Hill were taken, and another 1000 prisoners were reported. On Aug. 22, our Allies penetrated as far as Forges, and brought their roll of prisoners for the three days up to 6600. During the same period, on the Chemin des Dames, massed attacks of the enemy were repulsed; and in Champagne

the French artillery wrought havoc on the enemy's organised positions. In Champagne also enemy gas-reservoirs were blown up by gun-fire. Towards nightfall on the 22nd the enemy opened a considerable artillery fire, but during the day he had attempted no further counter-attack.

But these achievements of the week, important as they are, have had to be considered in connection with others of perhaps more sensational interest. For on the morning of Aug. 19 the long lull on the Italian front came to an end, and General Cadorna launched another of his great and sudden offensives with splendid effect. The scene of the attack was once more the Isonzo front, on a line of 40 miles from Monte Nero to the sea. Twenty-four hours' bombardment precluded the adventure. Near Canale, the engineers, by a brilliant exploit, flung numerous pontoon-bridges over the Isonzo, and the Italian troops passed over to the left bank. From Plava our Allies crossed the enemy's shattered first line of trenches, and pressed the Austrians hotly.

The resistance, although fierce, could not stay the Italian onrush, and at the close of the day substantial progress was reported—7500 prisoners and much booty had been taken. As in the last great attack, the enemy's positions to the south of the line were assailed by sea as well as by land. Italian and British monitors bom-

barbed the positions before Trieste. The next day the battle still raged with unabated fury from north to south. North of Gorizia systematic progress was reported, and everywhere strong positions on incredibly difficult ground fell into the Italians' hands. Every yard had the importance of a



BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES ON THE FRENCH UPPER MARNE FRONT: TARGET MODELS FOR TRAINING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.—[French Official Photograph.]



A CANADIAN ELECTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MEN OF AN ALBERTA BATTALION RECORDING THEIR VOTES IN A CAMP JUST BEYOND RANGE OF THE ENEMY'S SHELLS.—[Canadian War Records.]



conquered fortress. As at Gorizia, so on the Carso, the steady pressure was maintained, and the tale of prisoners exceeded 20,000. Even the enemy had to admit in his official despatches the exceeding desperation of the task set him by Cadorna. He spoke of division after division hurled against him, and made that the excuse for admitted retirements. He began by admitting "slight enemy gains"; he ended in a less confident strain. His problem became one of asking himself what help he could hope for from the Eastern front. If that were denied, then indeed Austria might begin to look to the end. She had already done so. The new offensive, coming at the moment it does, throws a curious light upon the Papal bid for peace, which has fallen very flat,

appeared off the Yorkshire coast on the night of Aug. 21-22, and attacked the mouth of the Humber. Twelve high explosive and thirteen incendiary bombs were dropped near the coast, but did little material damage. One man was injured. The raiders were beaten off by gun-fire. On the morning of the 22nd another daylight raid by aeroplanes was made upon the coast of Kent; but the machines, encountering a very heavy fire and the aerial attacks of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, did not dare to come inland. Bombs were dropped on Dover, Margate, and Ramsgate. At Margate a little damage was done to property, but no one was hurt. Dover and Ramsgate, however, suffered more severely. Eleven persons were killed, and



WHILE ONE OF THE ACTIONS IN THE PRESENT BATTLE OF FLANDERS WAS IN PROGRESS: SHELLS FOR THE "HEAVIES" BEING TRUCKED AT A LIGHT RAILWAY AMMUNITION-DUMP.—[Official Photograph.]

to the extreme distress of the Pontiff, who, good easy man, cannot see why his undeniable benevolence should be so painfully misunderstood by the non-German world. The battles of the week have given him the only proper reply, to supplement the courtesies of diplomacy.

The week was notable in air-warfare on all the Western fronts. In Flanders, on the southern French sectors, and in Italy, the air-services performed notable exploits, ably assisting the work of the artillery and infantry. During the period of the hottest fighting in France some thirty-six enemy machines were accounted for in three days, and the low-flying planes added to their former achievements in hornet tactics. There was also heavy bombing of aerodromes, while Zeebrugge was once more attacked with destructive effect.

The British coasts were again visited by raiders. The now somewhat infrequent Zeppelins

thirteen injured. A hospital was struck, and several houses were damaged. Of the enemy machines, which were of the large Gotha type, two were brought down at once. One fell into the sea; the other broke into three portions. The crew of three perished. One of three men in the other aeroplane was rescued from the floating wreckage; it is believed that the other two were drowned. A third plane was brought down by an R.N.A.S. machine near the coast. Five were brought down off Dunkirk.

In home affairs, the outlook was disturbed by the threat of a railway strike, caused by a demand on the part of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for an eight hours' day. On the 19th rumours were current that the strike would begin the following day; but the Government, handling the matter with sympathy, effected a compromise.

LONDON: AUG. 25, 1917.



# FEEDING

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ANDERS WAS IN PROGRESS: SHELLS FOR AMMUNITION-DUMP.—[Official Photograph.]

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LONDON: AUG. 25, 1917.

## Light Railways as Ammunition-Carriers.



FEEDING THE GUNS ON THE BRITISH FRONT: UNLOADING SHELLS FROM LIGHT-RAILWAY TRUCKS.

Railways have become more and more an indispensable adjunct of war as it is waged nowadays. Not only are the existing lines of a country that is the theatre of military operations used to the fullest extent, but special light railways have to be constructed everywhere to pave the way for a successful advance. Thus the engineer has become the necessary forerunner of the artilleryman.

Along these lines are brought up all kinds of war material—guns, shells, and other munitions, as well as food and supplies for the troops. By light railways, too, the wounded often travel back to the rear. In the above photograph we see a consignment of shells being unloaded near a gun-position from the trucks of a light railway train on the British Western front.—[Official Photograph.]





## The Italian Navy's Anti-Submarine flotilla



"SUBMARINE-CHASERS" FOLLOWING THEIR LEADER AT HIGH SPEED

Italy's part in meeting the submarine menace in the Adriatic and Mediterranean is no small one, and the sphere of action of the Italian anti-U-boat craft becomes consistently wider and more formidable. The organisation afloat ranges from "extremely swift and almost invisible motor-boats," and specially equipped fast destroyers, to quite large, high-speed vessels,

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# Anti-Submarine flotilla



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Mediterranean is no small one, and the sphere of action  
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ed fast destroyers, to quite large, high-speed vessels,

## Organisation—A Motor-boat Unit at Sea.



ON THE WAY TO KEEP WATCH AT A CRUISING STATION.

provided with submarine-destroying appliances of the most ingenious kinds. As a correspondent writes: "Altogether the anti-submarine organisation comprises some thousands of guns of various sizes, hundreds of detective and bomb-dropping aircraft of many types, and hundreds of scout vessels, motor-boats, and torpedo-craft."—[Italian Official Photograph.]





## The Kent Coast Air Raid of

August 22



ONE OF THE THREE BROUGHT DOWN: THE SMOKING REMAINS OF THE SKELETON

The illustration shows the final phase in the destruction of one of the three Gotha aeroplanes brought down on the Kent coast on August 22, during the German bomb-dropping raid between Margate and Dover. Two of the original squadron of ten Gothas were reported down in Lord French's early afternoon report: "Two of the enemy machines were brought down by anti-

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# Kent Coast Air Raid of



N: THE SMOKING REMAINS OF THE SKELETON  
e Gotha aeroplanes brought down on the Kent coast  
Dover. Two of the original squadron of ten Gothas  
the enemy machines were brought down by anti-

## August 22: One Gotha's End.



FRAMEWORK AND CHARRED STRUCTURE OF THE NACELLE AND PLANES.

aircraft gunfire and our own aeroplanes." The third, apparently, was brought down independently by the R.N. flying men. The Admiralty report issued late at night stated: "In addition to the two mentioned by Lord French in his earlier communiqué, another was shot down by R.N.A.S. machines close to the coast."—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



On the french Aisne front: Aeroplane-fighting Results.



GERMAN MACHINES ABLAZE: BROUGHT DOWN BY A DIRECT HIT; VICTIM OF A SHELL-SPLINTER.

Hardly a day passes that a sight of the kind shown in these two illustrations, is not to be witnessed at one place or another on the Allied front—the bringing-down in flames, to be totally destroyed on reaching the ground, of German aeroplanes. The official communiqués do not always make mention of individual air successes. As a rule, mention is made only in special circum-

stances, such as when there has been an aeroplane squadron battle. The Aisne front, where these photographs were taken, is a sphere of constant individual activity in air, particularly by reconnoitring planes on both sides, which fight duels overhead, above the trenches. Aeroplane squadron battles are heard of more from sectors further west, towards Flanders.—[French Official Photos.]



GUNS AND

The upper part of the page shows a soldier travelling by train, his destination is the front section of the line, such as that of Northern



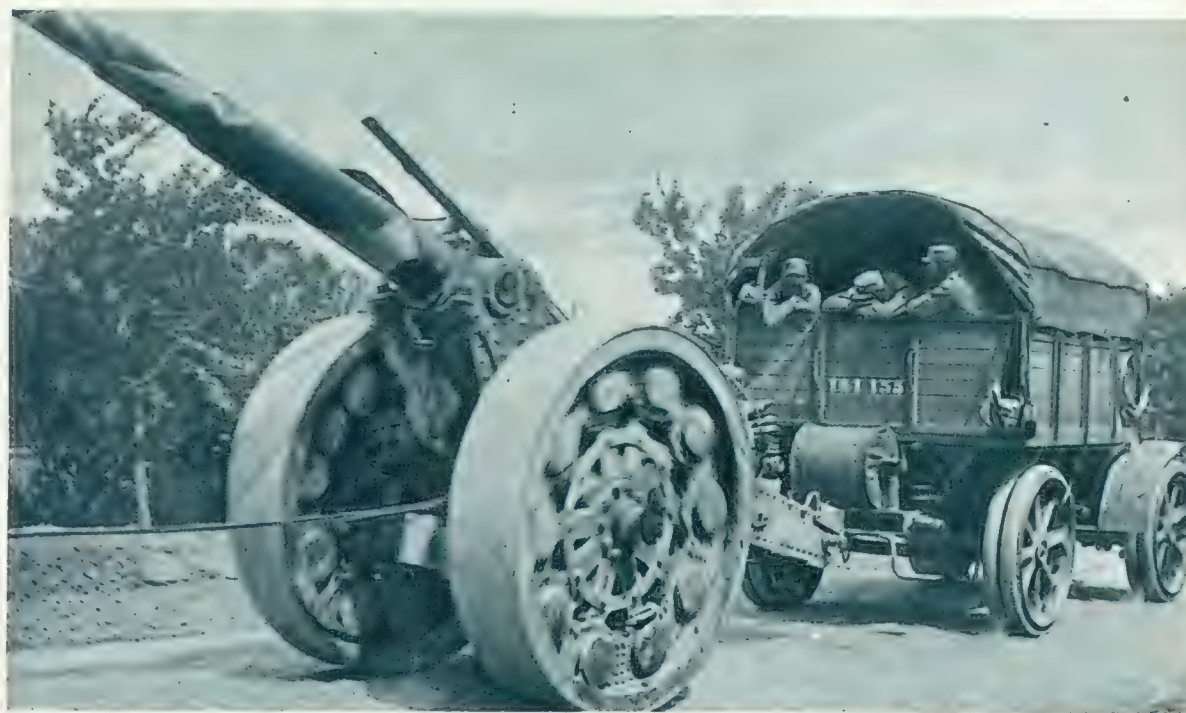
# e-fighting Results.



## VICTIM OF A SHELL-SPLINTER.

When there has been an aeroplane squadron battle, where these photographs were taken, is a sphere of activity in air, particularly by reconnoitring, which fight duels overhead, above the trenches. battles are heard of more from sectors further ahead.—[French Official Photos.]

## On the french Aisne front: Near the Battle Line.



## GUNS AND MEN: A COMMON SIGHT IN FRANCE; MOROCCANS WEARING THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The upper photograph shows a French long-range bombardment gun travelling by road, by tractor. Its gun-team is in the van. Its destination is an artillery firing-line "somewhere" on the Aisne section of the Western Front. The moving-up of heavy pieces, such as that seen, is nowadays an everyday sight on the highways of Northern France—thanks to the superabundant supply of heavy

artillery which the munition factories and arsenals are able to keep up. The lower photograph shows a group of men of one of the Moroccan tirailleur battalions, who are affiliated to the Algerian tirailleurs, or "Turcos," all decorated with the Legion of Honour. The Moroccans have several times victoriously crossed bayonets with the Prussian Guard.—[French Official Photographs.]





## The Present Battle of Flanders: The Ground

over which



AN ARTILLERY PONTOON-BRIDGE ACROSS THE YSER: GUNNERS OF A FIELD BATTERY

The nature of the country in the Yser District, across which our attack took place during the earlier stages of the present Battle of Flanders—the third battle that has taken place over the same *terrain*—is clearly brought out here. In the foreground we see the swampy bog through which the river sluggishly meanders, not far from the Yser Canal. It was made a wide



LEADING THEIR HORSES

morass by the pouring rain show how the attack had holes. The ridge on which



# f flanders: The Ground



THE YSER: GUNNERS OF A FIELD BATTERY took place during the earlier stages of the present war—is clearly brought out here. In the foreground not far from the Yser Canal. It was made a wide

## over which the Earlier Attack was Made.



LEADING THEIR HORSES, TO DISTRIBUTE THE STRAIN ON THE BRIDGE ROADWAY.

morass by the pouring rain at the time. That had first to be crossed. The middle distance and background of the photograph show how the attack had to be carried out, beyond the river, over open ground, tangled with rank grass, and pitted with shell-holes. The ridge on which the mutilated trunks of a few trees show formed the line of the enemy's position.—[Official Photograph.]



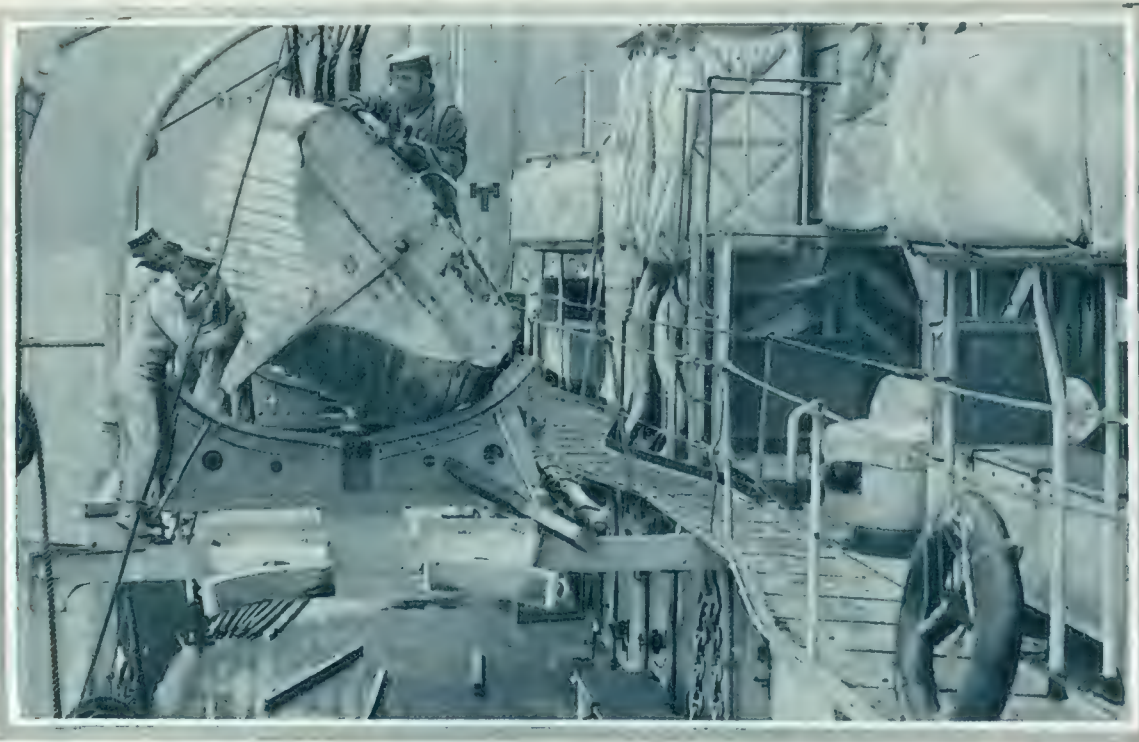
## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXIV.—THE 26TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

## THE LIEUTENANT AND THE LIONESS.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE, of the 26th Native Infantry, was a mighty hunter in his day. He could never resist the chance of a big-game shoot, and when he travelled he was always prepared for any luck of that kind. In June 1833 he set out from Cutch to join his regiment, which was stationed at Deesa. His retinue consisted of a double set of servants, camels, and horses; and he knew how to do things comfortably. He kept one set of servants constantly in advance, so that he had always a camp in readiness at every stage of the journey. On the morning of the 23rd he

forward at top speed, and shortly returned, saying that the beast had taken cover. The hunter got within thirty yards and fired, wounding the lioness in the shoulder. With a tremendous roar, the creature rushed out, and, limping on three legs, crossed the bed of the river. The sowar followed; but the lioness turned on him and gave chase. He escaped, and the lioness stood beneath a tree.

Her tongue lolled out, she lashed her tail and roared horribly. The Lieutenant sent back all his followers, and advanced alone. Again he fired,



WITH THE NAVY IN WAR-TIME: AT WORK ON A BOAT.—[Official Photograph.]

asked his shikari what prospect there was of sport. The native said there was plenty of hog, whereupon the Lieutenant ordered his favourite Arab, that had been at the death of many pigs. The chaluck sowar rode the second horse and carried a spare spear, one syce led a third mount, another syce carried his master's rifle, and fourteen coolies acted as beaters.

They got at once on the track of a huge boar and followed it up, only to find the carcass of their quarry. Round this the coolies gathered, saying, "Lions, lions." This piqued Mr. Clarke's sporting ardour, and he bade the shikari lead on. They found evidence of six lions, which they tracked into a tamerisk nullah, and thence to the dry bed of the river. Before long, the attendants raised a shout, and a huge lioness made off. Mr. Clarke fired, but missed. He shouted to the sowar to keep her in view. The man galloped

hitting the lioness in the belly. With lowered head, she rushed upon him; but at ten paces turned, made down the bed of the river for a short distance, then crossed to the opposite bank and entered the jungle.

The natives came back, and declared that the last shot must have been mortal. Greatly elated, Mr. Clarke thought he had nothing more to do but recover his prize. He reloaded, and went forward under the fierce heat of an Indian noon. For a time he could get no sign of the lioness, but at last one of the coolies exclaimed, "Sahib, Sahib, do you not hear anything?" He listened. Dead silence. But then he heard a heavy panting close at hand. Nothing, however, could be seen. The coolies now ran away, leaving only the shikari with the Lieutenant. The native was the first to get a view. "There, Sahib—there, in that bush!" Mr. Clarke now made out the lioness.

[Continued overleaf.]



## AT A

Just as there are of instruction for Britain, and in place with the Service, now naval bases. training establishm



## 26TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

ONNESS.

top speed, and shortly returned, the beast had taken cover. The thin thirty yards and fired, wounding the shoulder. With a tremendous nature rushed out, and, limping on, crossed the bed of the river. The sowar at the lioness turned on him and He escaped, and the lioness stood e. e lolled out, she lashed her tail and ly. The Lieutenant sent back all and advanced alone. Again he fired,



AT.—[Official Photograph.]

ness in the belly. With lowered head upon him; but at ten paces down the bed of the river for a then crossed to the opposite bank the jungle. s came back, and declared that the have been mortal. Greatly elated, thought he had nothing more to do is prize. He reloaded, and went the fierce heat of an Indian noon. could get no sign of the lioness, but of the coolies exclaimed, "Sahib, not hear anything?" He listened. But then he heard a heavy panting Nothing, however, could be seen. v ran away, leaving only the shikari tenant. The native was the first y. "There, Sahib—there, in that Clarke now made out the lioness.

[Continued overleaf.]

## Boys in Training to Join the Grand fleet.



AT A PORT SCHOOL: A CLASS AT GUNNERY WITH QUICK-FIRERS; FILLING SAND-BAGS.

Just as there are military training and practice camps and schools of instruction for the different arms of the Service all over Great Britain, and in places that one never before heard of in connection with the Service, so it is with the Navy at certain ports which are now naval bases. These are in addition to the great pre-war training establishments for bluejackets at the naval arsenals on the

South Coast. The photographs seen here were taken at one of the specially formed training-school establishments for boys, created since the war opened. In the upper illustration, a sailor-boy class is undergoing instruction in gunnery with quick-firers. Other lads, of an out-of-doors class, are filling sandbags, such as a landing-party would want.—[Official Photographs.]



She was sitting up like a dog, with her tongue out, and her eyes glaring at the hunters. The sportsman took aim, but his hand shook violently, and he told his shikari to finish the business. The man was a capital shot, but distrusted his own powers. "No, no, Sahib; me not shoot—



WITH THE NAVY IN WAR-TIME: BOYS IN TRAINING AT SHOTLEY BARRACKS—FLAG-SIGNALLING.

*Official Photograph.*

me afraid me not hit him." "You rascal, I'll shoot you if you don't"—and therewith Mr. Clarke, somewhat illogically, put his rifle into the native's hands and went forward to encourage his attendant. The shikari fired, missed, and fled.

At the report, the maddened beast rushed out. The sportsman took one look at her, then turned and ran for his life. The ground was heavy sand, the officer had on gaiters and spurs—he could not make his best pace. The roaring behind him grew very near. He glanced back. There she was, within a few yards. He tried to dodge. His courage and limbs failed. The lioness sprang and dashed him to the ground. Seizing the Lieutenant by the back, she shook him, cat-wise. Thereafter she threw him face-downwards on the earth, and began to chew his left arm. His agony was now horrible; but he managed to throw up his right hand and catch the lioness by the ear, which he twisted. She let go and seized his wrist. The Lieutenant prayed for death.

But the lioness now showed signs of exhaustion. Like a tired hound she lay, panting, and glaring into the officer's face. Dimly he remembered the reputed power of the human eye over brutes. He contrived to raise his head a little, and so the two lay, staring at each other.

The sowar now rode up as near as he dared. "Oh, God! Oh, God, Sahib, what shall I do?"

"Turn your horse loose and help me!" cried the master.

But the man made no move. "Great God, Chard Cawn," cried Mr. Clarke, "you will not let your master die this dog's death!" But Chard Cawn had no stomach for the job. His master gave him as much reproachful eloquence as his weakness allowed, but Chard Cawn could only mumble words of horror and fear.

The end seemed now at hand. But, just as sight began to fail the Lieutenant, the lioness sprang up, ran about twenty paces, and fell dead.

There was no more hesitation; the whole gang came crowding up and lifted their master, who had hardly a rag left upon his body, which was grievously mauled. They carried him to the nearest village, where they washed his wounds and bound them up roughly. Thence the party returned to camp, and Chard Cawn went off on a camel to find Lieutenant Green, also of the 26th, who was taking a detachment to Deesa. After a ride of forty miles, the servant found him. Green left at once, and by record riding arrived at seven the same evening. Medical aid was a hundred miles away, but Lieutenant Green did nobly. He rode by Clarke's litter day and night for three days, and to his care his friend owed his life. During the journey they did not dare to remove



WITH THE NAVY IN WAR-TIME: THE BOWS OF A BRITISH CRUISER.—[Official Photograph.]

the first rude rag bandages, and merely moistened them to prevent adhesion. On the fourth day Clarke had proper surgical attendance and began to amend, but his recovery was a matter of many painful weeks. For seven he never left his bed. But he was comforted with a trophy—the skull of the savage lady whose caresses had all but finished him.



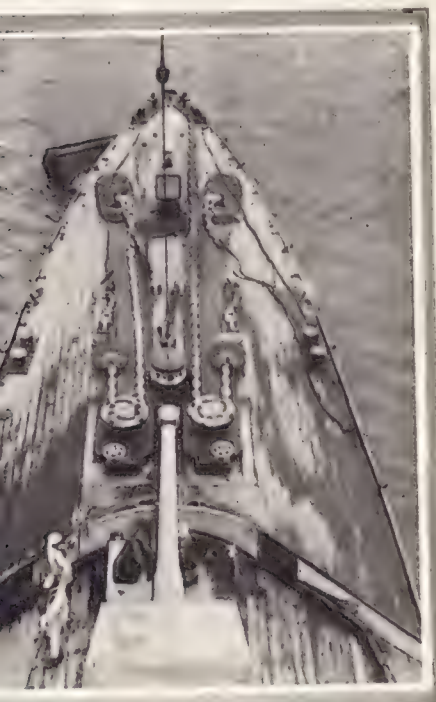
#### SCHOOL WORK

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NAVY IN WAR-TIME: THE BOWS OF A BRITISH CRUISER.—[Official Photograph.]

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## Boys in Training to Join the Grand fleet.



### SCHOOL WORK: A CLASS LEARNING TO KNOT AND SPLICE; ANCHOR INSTRUCTION WITH A MODEL.

Every detail of the duties required of men-o'-war-men is taught the boys under training at the war-created naval instructional establishments set on foot at certain fleet bases round our shores, to maintain a steady flow of trained recruits for the Grand Fleet and other squadrons elsewhere. Thoroughness is the characteristic of the instruction. It begins with the rudiments of seaman's work,

such as learning how to knot and splice. In the lower illustration, a class is seen having a lesson in a completely equipped class-room, as the models of knots and splices round the walls show. A more advanced class being shown practically the mechanics of weighing and letting-go anchor on board, by means of a working model, is seen in the upper illustration.—[Official Photographs.]



## The Navy: Drifters and a famous Commodore.



### WITH THE BRITISH NAVY: A FLEET OF DRIFTERS; COMMODORE SIR R. Y. TYRWHITT AND HIS CAT.

The drifters have done excellent work, and their crews have often shown great heroism, notably when fourteen were sunk by Austrian cruisers in the Straits of Otranto. "Despite the overwhelming odds," says an authoritative account recently published, "and the willingness of the enemy to allow the crews to take to their boats, a spirit of indomitable gallantry was shown from one end of the

line to the other." Each drifter carried ten men and one small gun. The two lower photographs were taken on board Commodore Tyrwhitt's flagship. In the right-hand one he is walking (on the left) with Lieutenant Flyer, his flag-lieutenant, who, in the other photograph, is seen stroking the Commodore's black cat. Commodore Tyrwhitt was recently made a K.C.B.—[Official Photographs.]

### THE NAVY

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COMMODORE SIR R. Y. TYRWHITT AND HIS CAT.

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"Of Great Assistance to Our fighting Squadrons."



THE NAVY'S COAST-DEFENCES AGAINST AIR-RAIDS: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN CREW IN ACTION.

In the Admiralty official account of the destruction of two  
German aeroplanes after the raid on Southend, several references  
were made to the good work of the anti-aircraft gunners in  
assisting to drive off the raiders. Describing the work of "the  
pilot who destroyed the Gotha," the account stated: "Returning  
to the mouth of the Thames, he observed anti-aircraft fire bursting

in the vicinity of Southend, and flew in that direction, climbing."  
In conclusion, the Admiralty said: "The action of the anti-air-  
craft guns was of great assistance to our fighting squadrons."  
Earlier in the war, it will be remembered, our anti-aircraft guns  
proved very useful in dealing with Zeppelins, which, of course,  
presented larger targets than aeroplanes.—[Official Photograph.]





## The British Contingent fighting with the Italians



### TAKING THEIR PART TO THE EXPRESSED ADMIRATION OF THEIR ITALIAN COMRADES-IN-ARM

The British contingent fighting with the Italians in the present "push" is a force of appreciable power. Speaking of our gunners operating against the Austrian centre on the Southern Carso, Mr. Julius Price, a War-Artist of "The Illustrated London News," who is the Official Special Artist now with the Italian Army, says: "The British batteries played a part in the auxiliary

bombardment of this sector with which their fire raised a grass fire." The men



# Contingent fighting with the Italians in General Cadorna's "Push."



THE EXPRESSED ADMIRATION OF THEIR ITALIAN COMRADES-IN-ARMS: PART OF THE BRITISH UNIT AT AN INSPECTION.

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rs: "The British batteries played a part in the auxiliary

bombardment of this sector. I have heard descriptions from enthusiastic eye-witnesses of the perfection of the artillery technique  
with which their fire ranged up and down the road, treading out machine-gun posts and redoubts as a man might tread out a  
grass fire." The men wear, as special protection against the sun and glare, slouch-hats of Australian pattern.—[Italian Official Photo.]





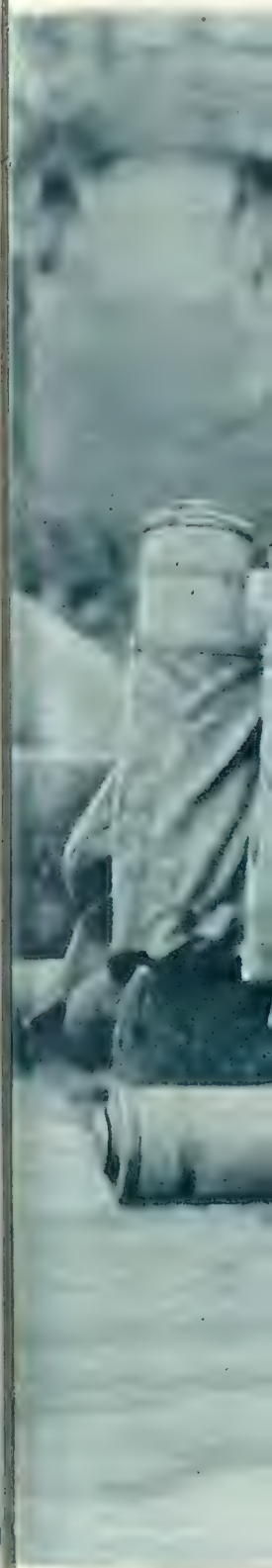
## During a British Bombardment on the Western



### ON THE WAY TO THEIR BATTERY: ARTILLERY AMMUNITION-CARRIERS LADEN

In action the battery-wagons and limbers of the guns—in the case of field-batteries—although they carry a large load of shells, only suffice for the first few minutes' firing. So rapid is the firing that the nearest field magazines, drawn on next, are in turn quickly emptied, in spite of their heavy stocks laid in beforehand. To bring up shells by every possible means

front: Kee



### WITH SHELLS RESTING

front the reserve magaz  
enemy's reply fire, so p  
wear special long coats



# ardment on the Western



BATTERY: ARTILLERY AMMUNITION-CARRIERS LADEN  
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## front: Keeping the Guns Supplied by Men Carriers.

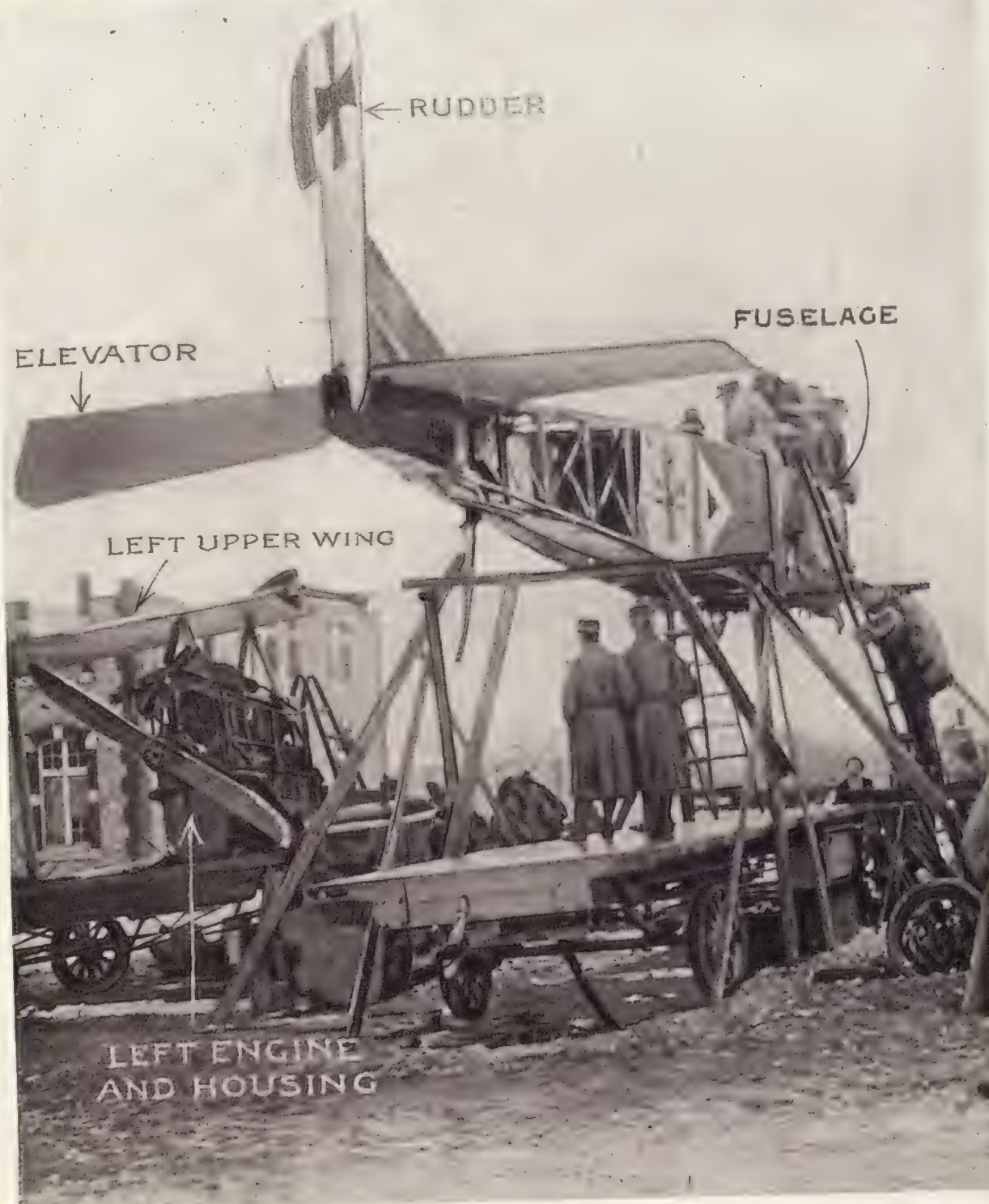


WITH SHELLS RESTING A MOMENT ON THE TRUCKS OF A LIGHT RAILWAY.

from the reserve magazines further in rear and keep the guns going is vital. Vehicles cannot get near enough, because of the  
enemy's reply fire, so pack-horses, with big saddle-pockets bulging with shells, and men-carriers are had recourse to. The men  
wear special long coats with deep side-pockets for shells, or, as seen here, carry the shells on their backs.—[Official Photograph.]



# A Gotha Bombing Biplane, Captured in France.



## ONE OF GUYNEMER'S TROPHIES TAKEN TO PIECES FOR EXAMINATION: THE LEFT-HAND SECTION.

The Gotha biplane, it is generally understood, is the special bomb-dropping type of aircraft at present in favour with the enemy for long-distance aeroplane-raids. A squadron of Gothas carried out the bomb-attack on London at the end of July, and another is credited with the attempt of August 22, which was beaten back off Thanet, with the loss of three bomb-droppers, plus five of the

escorting machines awaiting the Gothas' return off the Belgian coast. The Gotha's wing-span is 80 feet, with the rest of the body in proportion, as compared with the 40 feet wing-span of other planes. Carrying its full bomb-load, it can cruise at an altitude of 15,000 feet, and after dropping its bombs, rise to 18,000. In place of the usual engine in the fore-part of the fuselage, with propeller in

(Continued opposite)



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FUSELAGE

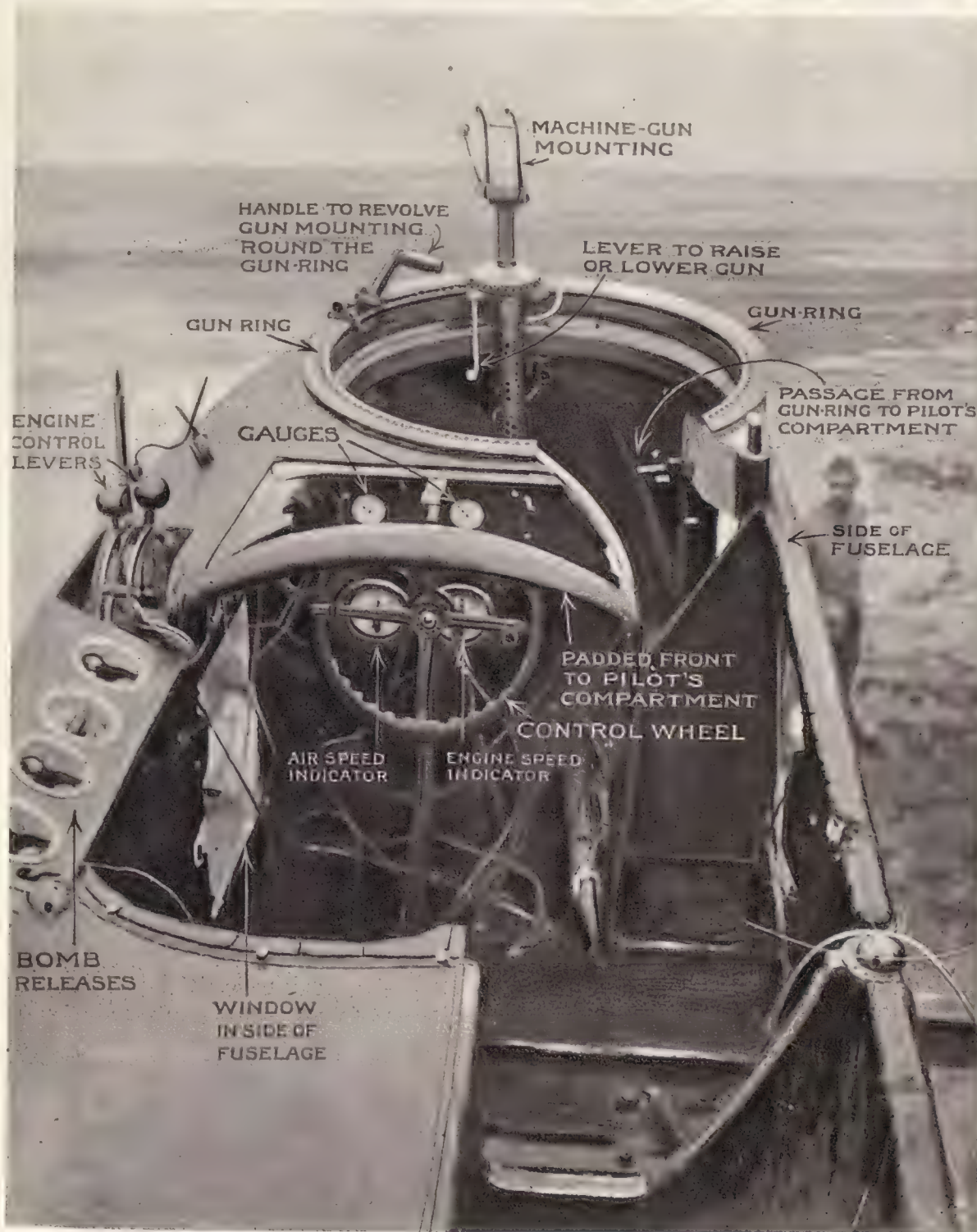


# EXAMINATION: THE LEFT-HAND SECTION.

machines awaiting the Gothas' return off the Belgian coast. Its wing-span is 80 feet, with the rest of the body in line with the 40 feet wing-span of other planes. With a full bomb-load, it can cruise at an altitude of 25,000 feet. After dropping its bombs, it rises to 18,000. In place of the propeller in the fore-part of the fuselage, with propeller in

(Continued opposite)

## A Gotha's Navigating and forward-fighting Stations.



### ON BOARD: PILOT INSTRUMENTS AND BOMB-SWITCHES; SIDE-GANGWAY AND GUN-RING.

(Continued.) In front, the fore-part of the Gotha is occupied by a gunner-observer with a machine-gun. The pilot sits behind the gunner, in a compartment connected by a side-passage. Further behind is a second gunner's compartment, with a gun surmounting the fuselage which has an all-round fire-radius, except dead aft. To get rear fire, the fuselage below, aft, is hollowed in the shape of

a bottomless tunnel, and a gun is mounted on the floor of the after gunner's compartment to fire along the tunnel. The forward gunner, in an attack from behind, leaves his gun and lies down between the feet of the second gunner, using the lower gun, while the other fights above. There are two engines, each housed in a compartment at either side of the central body of the aeroplane.



## DEPÔT DAYS: XI.—THOSE BEFORE WHOM WE TREMBLE.

SOMEHOW, one always notices an N.C.O. Officers may be vague, inconspicuous fellows. Subalterns and Captains may not impinge to any great extent; even Majors can, on occasions, be overlooked; but N.C.O.'s never. N.C.O.'s make an emphatic mark on one. N.C.O.'s fill the earth, and the whatever it is under the earth—though, perhaps, not the heavens. N.C.O.'s dominate.

And they have an emphatic way with them, too. They run things. They boss things. If the section has to get up sharp and turn round three times, that is because an N.C.O. has decided that this must be done in order to win the war.

We have a very fine range of N.C.O.'s in our section; we have them from the tame to the

happened to be. "Lance-Corporal," snapped the challenger; and then, noticing something in the other's voice, "Er—Acting-Lance-Corporal."

"Good," said the challenged. "I'm—er—'acting' too: Acting-Brigadier!"

Since human nature is rather various, so are our N.C.O.'s. You might think that N.C.O.'s are notorious just for N.C.O.-ery; but that is not quite the case. There are *nuances* of non-commissionery, and in time we come to appreciate the different shades. For example, Corporal .0245673 is a button pundit. He thinks of nothing else. He has a sixth sense for buttons. He can smell unbuttoned buttons on the most densely packed parade. In Tent X 6 we are perfectly



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION DUG OUT ON A HILL-SIDE.

Official Photograph.

carnivorous. Tame ones are generally sub-section sergeants—that is, sort of betweenies; not full, ripe, and powerful section sergeants, and not—not corporals. The most carnivorous are generally Acting-Lances. As a rule they are the best of chaps; but they are nervous with their new dignity, and over-anxious to make good. And sometimes they overdo it. One of them met a suspicious military figure out of bounds on a dark, wet night. "Here," thought the "Acting," "is a chance of showing efficiency." He snapped, in his best "acting" manner, "What the Cherubim are you doing here? What the Archangel do you mean by wandering about here, and after 'lights out' too? Who the principalities and powers are you? What the thrones and dominations is your blinkin' name and number, and section and tent-line?" The suspicious one asked who the "Acting"

confident that if Corporal .0245673 ever gets to heaven (which is a most difficult task for N.C.O.'s), and finds even one angel with the left-hand breast tunic-pocket button undone, he will spend his eternity of celestial bliss in utter misery. Corporal 123456, on the other hand, is boots. Sergeant P. lives only for the smartness of his tent-lines. When the Biggest Offensive comes, he will probably halt his section somewhere in the crater-field we have heard of and bid all his men "Pick up all stray bits of paper, cigarette-stubs, and match-stales—I will have this battlefield looking fit for human beings and not a pig-sty." Corporal 654321, again, is our section military lawyer. He simply seethes Army Regulations. If he starts to lecture us, as he sometimes does, on the science, problems, and family history of "changing direction by the right," he inevitably ends in a

(Continued overleaf.)



A NEW  
The King has awarded  
who is only 19, and  
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"A few, first of all,  
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## WHOM WE TREMBLE.

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*(Continued overleaf.)*

## The Canadian "Captain Ball": An Airman V.C.



## A NEW V.C.: CAPT. W. A. BISHOP, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., CANADIAN CAVALRY AND R.F.C.

The King has awarded the V.C. to a flying officer, Captain Bishop, who is only 19, and in his first 57 fights brought down 21 enemy aeroplanes and 2 balloons. In the present instance Captain Bishop "flew, first of all, to an enemy aerodrome; finding no machine about, he flew on to another aerodrome about three miles south-east, which was at least twelve miles the other side of the line.

Seven machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these from about fifty feet, and a mechanic, who was starting one of the engines, was seen to fall. Three more machines got off the ground, all of which he brought down. "Four hostile scouts were about 1000 feet above him. . . . but they would not attack."—[Canadian Official Photograph from the Western Front.]



very profound exposition of the laws relating to the D.C.M.-ing (D.C.M. is District Court-Martial) and 28 days' C.B.-ing with Stoppage of Pay proper to privates rampant and insubordinate. His Military Law is rather stunning.

Of all N.C.O.'s the most august and potential

he says to one of us. "Why? About going home to see the Gas Company about their quarter's charges, eh? Well, I can't let you do it. If the C.O. saw a feller like you he'd go sick. He would! Borrow a glass and look at yourself. Look at yourself, and get away quickly before it hurts too much. You're all wrong. You're—fall in. Gas Company accounts are outside regulations. Doub-ble!"

Yes, the lead-slinger has made him callous (some in Tent X 6 think he was born callous). He certainly has a fine, tart flavour. But he does manage to get the parade into something like soldierly stiffness without forgetting we're human. His orders are inflexible, but there is frequently a laugh in them. His thrusts are cutting—coarse, even; but they at least keep everyone, save the victim, on the alert not to miss the humorous point. He makes us sore, he is down upon us like a ton of bricks; but I know for a fact that, if you are in a hole, Old Zanzley (in his tent) quite forgets his official manner—indeed, forgets everything save hoicking you out of



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: REPAIRING A LOCK BRIDGE.

Official Photograph.

is Old Zanzley. Old Zanzley is not Old Zanzley really to us of Tent X 6, but we call him that. Officially, we dare not call him anything else but Company-Sergeant-Major Zanzley. Old Zanzley is rather an interesting problem. For myself, I have a secret regard for him. His method is so direct, profane, human, and robust; but there are others in Tent X 6 who seem to think that, when the proverbial Roman Emperor played the fiddle he knew very well that he was playing seconds to Zanzley.

Zanzley is a big, husky man, full-bodied but trim of figure, and proud of his excellent calves and his touch in puttees. Having a full-fleshed and Roman-nosed face, he looks exactly like all the prints of jovial Majors. But he is fierce! On the parade-ground he is not eager to hide his personal opinion of our altogether sloppy appearance. If somebody moves in ranks—"Here, you blinker with the warm hair, why the X X are you dancing?" he thunders. He congeals us with his Jovian glare. We fear to blink, even. It's not merely that he says things; he bruises. And he is unsympathetic with us. If one of our aunts has died for the third time, and we tackle him (as man to C.-S.-M.) on the matter of leave, he—we get it in the neck. He is an old soldier. He is an African War old soldier. Years of close contact with the swinger of lead has made him hard towards genuine fellows like ourselves. "Want to see the C.O., do you?"

that hole. There are men in the section whose families have been blessedly relieved at a critical moment of stress out of Old Zanzley's pocket. There are men who have been rescued from illness because Old Zanzley stepped in at a bad moment and saw they were doctored properly. There are young soldiers (and N.C.O.'s) who might have been badly crashed through acting the goat in Army



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CROSSING A RIVER ON AN IMPROVED BRIDGE.—[Official Photograph.]

matters had not Old Zanzley acted like a father, pulled them up, and put them straight, when, by all the rules, he should have sent them down for court-martial. A common old fellow, Zanzley; but humanity is common, and he has his full share of this common stock.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



NEAR HILL 7  
Battlefield incidents  
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geons. In that wa



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FRONT: CROSSING A RIVER ON AN IMPROVED BRIDGE.—[Official Photograph.]

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## The Battle at Lens: An Episode Typical of Many.



NEAR HILL 70: GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING A WOUNDED GERMAN TO THE DRESSING-STATION.

Battlefield incidents such as that shown here are of common occurrence. The procedure is sanctioned under the Geneva Convention. Some German prisoners, on surrendering, have, at the order of their captors, to turn-to and assist in conveying the wounded to the nearest dressing-station for attention by our surgeons. In that way our own Red Cross stretcher-bearers are

relieved of some of the extra work that falls on them. We make no distinction in nationality among the wounded. As dressing-stations are naturally situated in rear of the fighting-areas, the prisoners are on the way that, in any case, they would have to go while being marched off to the "cage" or collecting-station. They deposit their stretchers and go on to the rear.—[Canadian War Records.]



On the Western front: At a french Training Centre.



PHYSICAL EXERCISES: BOMBERS WITH "WOUNDED" COMRADES; BAYONET-PARRYING PRACTICE.

All along the Western Front, in places often only a few miles behind where the present series of actions is being fought, both the French and ourselves have training centres for bombers and other battlefield "specialists." The men are mostly volunteers for the service, drawn from among soldiers who show special aptitude for the various kinds of work wanted. In the case of

bombers men are taken who are of athletic physique and good muscular development. In the upper illustration, grenade-throwing pupils are at one of the forms of physical exercise in use—carrying comrades, as though wounded, on their backs. Men going through bayonet-fighting exercise, stripped to their trousers, are seen in the lower illustration.—[French Official Photographs.]



AIR

Vans. loc.  
beside a  
upper il  
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the Briti  
air-torpe



## French Training Centre.



## COMRADES; BAYONET-PARRYING PRACTICE.

Comrades men are taken who are of athletic physique and good muscular development. In the upper illustration, grenade-throwing pupils are at one of the forms of physical exercise in use—carrying comrades, as though wounded, on their backs. Men going through bayonet-fighting exercise, stripped to their trousers, are seen in the lower illustration.—[French Official Photographs.]



## On the Western front—Keeping the Guns Going.



## AIR-TORPEDOES AND SHELLS: LOADING-UP AT A RAIL-SIDE DEPOT; A BATTERY MAGAZINE.

Vans loading up with air-torpedoes at a munition field-depot, beside a railway line in rear of the battle-front are seen in the upper illustration. The locality is across the Franco-Belgian frontier, not far from where French troops are co-operating with the British in the combined Allied attack in that quarter. The air-torpedoes are for trench-mortar firing. The tall-planes steady

the projectile's curve of flight and ensure the bomb dropping head foremost. In the lower illustration, a screened French battery shell-magazine is seen, within short distance of the guns. As shown, the shells are trundled off on small trolleys, running on narrow-gauge rails, and towed by a couple of men by means of a wire rope attached to a cross-bar handle.—[French Official Photographs.]





## The fighting Spirit of the Real Russia—



AT AN ENROLMENT STATION FOR A "BATTALION OF DEATH": VOLUNTEER

Volunteer recruits for one of the "Battalions of Death" are shown here at a Russian recruiting-station. There are "Battalions of Death," both of women and of men and youths, and their enrolment proceeds steadily all over Russia. The recruits for the youths' corps, as seen here, are mostly well-grown young fellows, some in their "twenties," others still in

## Sturdy L

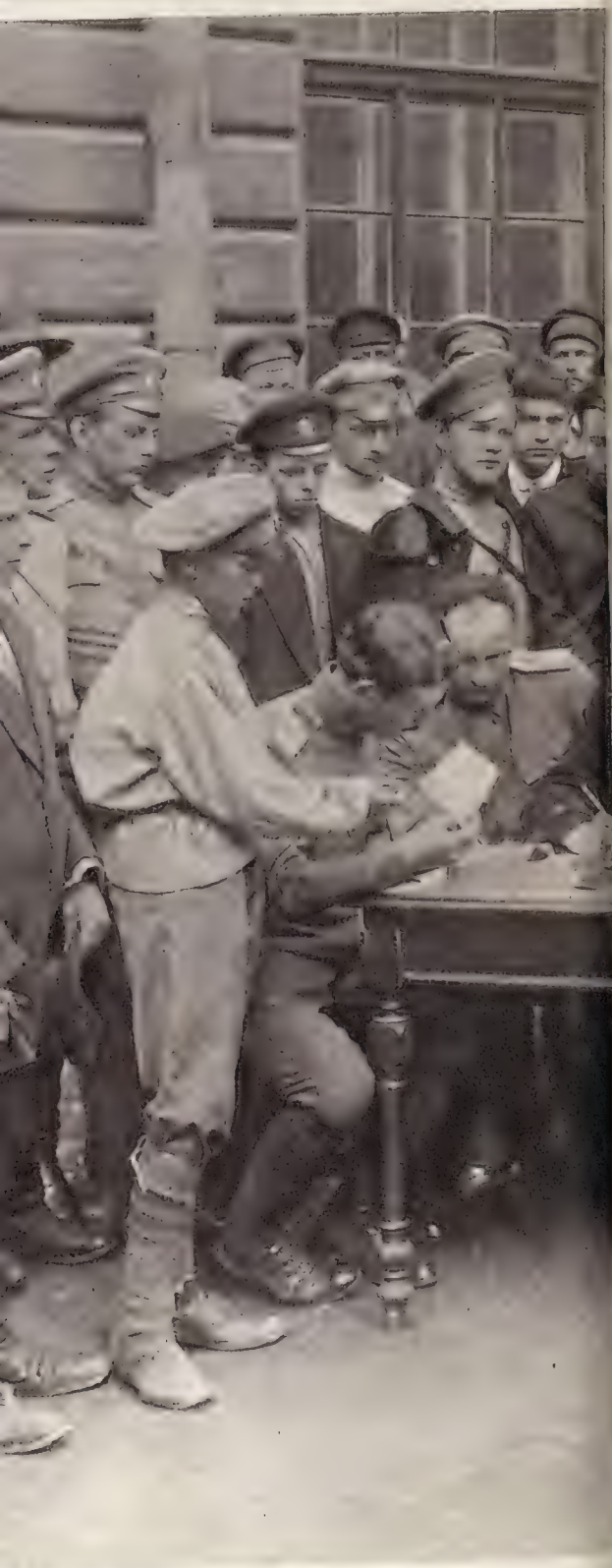


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## Sturdy Lads—flocking to the Colours.



RECRUITS BEING ENTERED ON THE BOOKS OF ONE OF THE "YOUNG RUSSIA" CORPS.

their teens. Most are of the sturdy, if short-statured, physique characteristic of Russian peasantry, inured to a hard climate and open-air life. The youth of Russia from the outset of the war were exceptionally eager to join the colours. As correspondents have told, many did so, and, as German prisoners described, "fought like young devils."



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN women have lost no time in throwing themselves into war activities. Not that they have ever been backward in this respect. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, American women have shown the deepest sympathy and generosity towards war-sufferers of all the belligerents.

The American Women's War Hospital, at Paignton, established in August 1914, has done, and is still doing, splendid work for British wounded. Their Hospital for Officers in Lancaster Gate is one of the best-equipped institutions of its kind in London. War-relief workrooms and motor-ambulances for the Front are other examples of America's desire to help the suffering. Over in America, too, the women on the spot have not spared themselves in their efforts to raise funds for war-charities.

Now that America is playing a more active part in the war, Uncle Sam's daughters are throwing themselves into the domestic side of the campaign with all their wonted energy and thoroughness. Profiting by the experience of English house-keepers, Americans are not losing a moment in instituting an economy campaign with the object of conserving food supplies.

We English, in our slow and rather unimaginative way, waited for months before starting out to cover hoardings with uninspired posters inviting anyone who happened to read them to "eat less bread," or "save flour." But American women have lost no precious time in setting

out to inform Mr. Wilson that they are "on the job," and in showing that it won't be due to them if America's "unpardonable fault," as the President described it, "of wastefulness and extravagance," remains long uncorrected.

The American woman's idea of rousing the interest of her poorer sisters in the food-saving campaign is beautifully simple. In England, water-drinking, for a time at any rate, became quite fashionable so soon as it became generally known that stimulants had been banished from the Royal table at Buckingham Palace; and if only our duchesses and other leaders of Society had announced frankly the daily menu in the ducal mansion, it might never have been necessary to appoint a Food Controller.

In England, people like to feel they are drinking like kings and eating like dukes. America has neither of these things; but there is a certain

(Continued overleaf.)



SAVING A RECORD PLUM CROP: AT A GOVERNMENT PULPING STATION IN KENT.

The Government (Food Production Committee) have commandeered a portion of the works of Messrs. Sharp and Sons, Ltd., at Maidstone, and have installed there a pulping plant to deal with 60 tons of stone fruit daily. Kentish farmers are thus enabled to save their record crops. Our picture shows some of the workers dealing with an early-morning load.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



RECTOR, GROCER AND VILLAGE POSTMAN: HOW MRS. BEALE HELPS. The Rev. F. S. Beale, of Chesilborne Rectory, Dorset, is doing the work of "three single gentlemen rolled into one." He acts as postman, and has also opened a "store" in what was his study, at the Rectory. Mrs. Beale, who is seen in our photograph, lends her help by serving customers. Between them, the Rector and his wife have replaced three men who have joined the Colours.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



### A STEEL-HE

The people of Rhine-land continue with heroic courage against the continuous German attacks. They may be, only a few, but a dozen or twenty seems to seize the



# THE WAR.

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## GOVERNMENT PULPING

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[Continued overleaf.]

## The Daily Round in Rheims Among the Bombshells.



### A STEEL-HELMETED MORNING MILK-SELLER: TAKING OUT THE BREAKFAST SUPPLY AS USUAL.

The people of Rheims, or a considerable proportion of them, continue with heroic fortitude to cling to their homes in spite of the continuous German bombardment of the city. On some days, it may be, only a few shells fall, but no day passes without at least a dozen or twenty, while every now and again a spasm of fury seems to seize the Germans, and they remorselessly storm at the

devoted city with tons of shells for hours. The population mostly live in the cellars under the roofless wrecked houses, but some shops keep open and do business daily, while butchers and bakers and milk-sellers go their rounds. In the illustration a milk-woman, neatly aproned and wearing a possibly needed steel helmet, is taking round her morning milk. — [French Official Photo.]



piquancy in the feeling that your "table" is run on the same lines as those of a great millionairess. Thanks to the efforts of a few patriots, the great American democracy knows just what food economies are being practised in the houses of some of its richest citizens. It seems that there are some who, in an excess of zeal, have decided to learn what it feels like to abstain from luxuries like out-of-season fruits, rich dainties, and other items that might savour of "food hoggishness." One hostess, having reduced the quantity of meat eaten in her household, is substituting vegetables and non-meat proteids in its place, and declines to vary her menu even out of consideration for a titled foreign visitor. In

A further study of American papers suggests the idea that we have a good deal to learn in the direction of making thrift appear attractive. It's one thing to be told to save on food, and clothes, and other necessities, and left to do it as best you can, and quite another when the same advice is given by some enterprising statistician who takes the trouble to work out how the money thus saved can be best expended. There is quite a thrill about saving money on "the pictures," for instance, when you know that the price of two seats a week will pay your water rate for a quarter, or for a given number of pounds of cheese, or oatmeal, or beefsteak; and giving up one or two cigarettes a day



TO TEND OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES: WOMEN-GARDENERS WHO ARE LEAVING FOR FRANCE.

A number of women have been trained at Kew to fit them for the very sympathetic task of tending the graves of soldiers who have fallen in France. Some of them are seen here at their final inspection. Further contingents are still in training, and women transport-workers are being trained at Aldershot. Both contingents will thus release men for combatant service.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

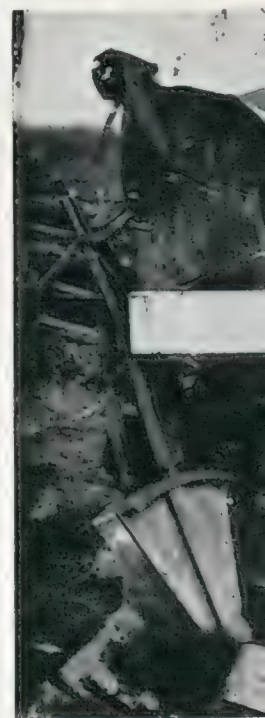
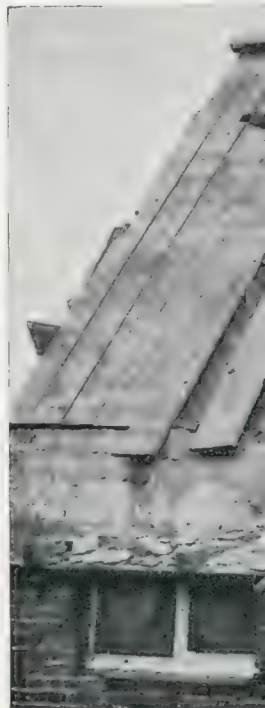
addition, she has "mobilised" cooks who are to be sternly discouraged from wasting any form of food.

Another is cutting down the household meat-rations by an extended use of beans and "greens." The suggestion of the fourth, of a return to the old-fashioned table decoration of fruit that can be eaten is a wholesome as well as a reasonable one; whilst her hint that the best way to ensure a saving on household expenditure is to refrain from venturing near shops, unless something specific has to be bought, deserves the consideration of all women. These are only one or two of the devices adopted by the rich in America to stimulate thrift amongst people whose banking account is a negligible quantity; but it does show, doesn't it, that the Yankee housewife means to leave no stone unturned in doing all she can to defeat the common enemy.

would seem a very small hardship if only someone bothered to explain just how much tapioca, or cocoa, or lard, or some other domestic commodity, could be bought with the savings effected by this method of self-denial in the space of a year.

The Red Cross—next to the Army and Navy the most important war department—has already embarked on an active campaign in America. Recently it issued an interesting scheme with the object of enlisting the sympathies of schoolgirls during the summer holidays. Schoolgirls in groups of ten or twenty, or more, have been asked to meet at stated intervals during the vacation to work for the Red Cross, and great results are expected from young America's enthusiastic response to the appeal.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

The upper photograph shows a captured German observation-post. The armoured box placed on a hill in the foreground is shown in the lower photograph. "Per" is left on the battlefield after the battle.



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CLAUDINE CLEVE.

## Officers at Work: Observation and Map-Reading.



ON THE BRITISH FRONT: A CAPTURED GERMAN OBSERVATION-POST; A HALT TO STUDY THE MAP.

The upper photograph shows British officers making use of a captured German observation-post, consisting, it will be noted, of an armoured box placed on a wrecked building. A closer view of the armoured box is shown in the photograph given on the front page of this number. "Perhaps the most interesting of all that is left on the battlefield are the old German observation-posts,"

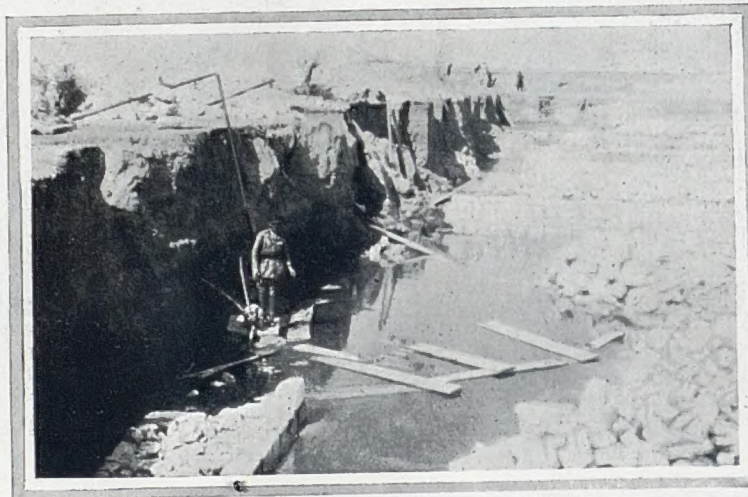
writes Mr. Beach Thomas in one of his despatches, "especially in the neighbourhood of Ypres. It makes our gunners, who have looked back from there on their old positions, shiver at the dangers they have survived. They see how complete was their old nakedness and exposure to the enemy." In the lower photograph two British officers are seen studying a map.—[Official Photographs.]



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE SUBMARINE TALE—RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA—A LETTER FROM ATHENS—  
MONASTIR AND SALONIKA BURNED—KUHLMANN'S STRANGE NEW GOSPEL.

A PART from the bombing attacks on the Flanders ports, the only naval news of importance has been the weekly return of losses to shipping. The losses are: large vessels, 15; smaller vessels, 3; fishing-boats, 2. Sailings, 2764; arrivals, 2838. Unsuccessfully attacked, 10. The best that can be said for the situation is that it does not get worse; but the question of food transport comes more and more to the front. The bread ticket is said to be at hand at last, and in addition there has been talk of the tea-ticket. When tea is rationed, many people whom the sugar-ration left cold will begin to realise that there is a war—which may be no bad thing. We have not yet suffered any privation worth the name. Compared with our friends in France, our lot has been easy in this respect.



ON THE PALESTINE BORDER: A GERMAN ENTRENCHED POST, BUILT TO PROTECT A WATER-RESERVOIR, CAPTURED BY US JUST AS IT WAS NEARING COMPLETION.—[Photograph by Topical.]

Early in the week the news from the Russian front was rather more encouraging. Both Russians and Roumanians were offering a stiff resistance to Mackensen's onset, and had held his forces at Focsani, in Central Roumania. The resistance continued throughout the 19th, but on the 20th the enemy, although stubbornly opposed, made his superior weight tell on the River Slanic and forced back the defenders south-west of the outskirts of Ocna. The position at Focsani was about the same time considerably shaken, but was restored later. As a whole, however, the Russo-Roumanians were plainly only delaying retirement. On the 21st they made some recovery and a slight advance between the Slanic and Oituz, and at Focsani beat off all attacks. East of the railway they drove the enemy from

(Continued overleaf.)



IN THE COMMISSARIAT LINES AT A CAMP ON THE PALESTINE FRONT: "TREADING OUT THE CORN" FOR FLOUR RATIONS.

A camel, with two donkeys, and a bullock harnessed together, are seen at work, walking round. They are "treading out the corn," according to the old-time usage of the East, and as referred to in the familiar Scriptural passage.—[Photograph by Topical.]



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# FROM ATHENS— NEW GOSPEL.

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ograph by Topical.]

## China Represented on the Western front.



### OF AN ANCIENT NATION NOW AT WAR WITH GERMANY: CHINESE LABOURERS ON OUR FRONT.

China's declaration of war against Germany and Austria was announced on August 14. She was already represented on the Western Front by a number of labourers in the employment of the British Government. Several hundreds of them had been brought over, and are engaged for the most part in the work of unpacking and delivering munitions and supplies. Our upper photograph

shows a few of these Chinese labour companies, and in the lower one some of the men are seen at work handling sacks of oats. The Government is said to have received very satisfactory reports regarding them. They are in charge of a commandant whose father was for many years connected with the British Consular Service. He speaks Chinese fluently.—[Official Photographs.]



the trenches he had taken the previous day. On the 22nd, the northern front became active near Riga, and there was fresh fighting at Dvinsk and Tarnopol. Near Brody the enemy artillery became active. The news of actual campaigning, although not of the best, is not the perfect index to the situation. Encouragement is to be found rather in the spirit of the Russian leaders, which

neighbours and his friends so long as they do not touch our local Balkan interests." "Codlin is the friend, not Short."

Monastir was heavily shelled and almost completely destroyed by fire on Aug. 18. The same fate befell Salonika on the 20th; but the disaster was not due, as far as could be ascertained, to the direct action of the enemy or to treachery.

Two-thirds of the town were burnt, and 100,000 persons lost their homes. The Church of St. Sophia escaped; the Post Office and the Ionian Bank were destroyed, but the archives and cash bonds were saved. Preparations for war proceed apace in Greece. All officers were instructed to be at their posts by Aug. 28, after which date all leave is cancelled.

Herr von Kuhlmann, the jester of the German Em-

bassy in London before the war, and now German Foreign Minister, delivered a remarkable speech before the Reichstag Main Committee on Aug. 22. He spoke very tenderly of neutrals, who, it appears, the Imperial Government is now anxious to conciliate. Further ruptures with these are to be avoided. But the most astounding passage was the admission that in this delicate task might is not the only factor, but right.



WITH GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY ON THE PALESTINE BORDER: HORSE AND CAMEL TRANSPORT LINES AT ONE OF OUR CAMPS.

Laden camels "bivouacking" on the sand are seen in the immediate foreground. Just behind them is a long string of transport camels coming in, with the men of the armed escort on riding camels towards the head of the column.—[Photograph by Topic.]

remains unbroken in adversity. General Korniloff has spoken not only hopefully, but with positive assurance, of a great revival of moral and fighting capacity in the Army, and he makes no secret that vast operations may be expected at no distant date not only on the Roumanian, but on all other fronts. He has hinted at combined action between the land and sea forces. General Korniloff has in hand measures from which he expects excellent results. These he is submitting to the Government, and he believes that his plans will be the means of completely regenerating the Army. The ex-Tsar, at Tobolsk, is under careful guard, and all his correspondence passes through the hands of an officer of General's rank. It has been stated that the Imperial family followed the Tsar to Siberia of their own free will.

At Athens has been published an ugly letter signed "Constantine." It bears the date July 25 (O.S.), 1914, and is addressed to the Kaiser through the then Greek Minister in Berlin. The most significant passage runs: "I am forced to the opinion that neutrality is imposed upon us, though this might prove of service to the Emperor, on the assurance that I shall not touch my



"SHIPS OF THE DESERT" IN THEIR ELEMENT: A COMMISSARIAT CAMEL-CONVOY FROM EGYPT CROSSING THE SANDHILLS THAT FRINGE THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF PALESTINE, TO JOIN GENERAL ALLENBY'S ARMY.

Evidently, late in time, necessity has begun to know some law. Three years ago necessity was the only law, in the gospel according to Bethmann. The new gospel according to Kuhlmann is certainly touching, although it recalls the couplet, "the devil was sick," etc. That may be, but the Allies are taking no risks of allowing him to get well.

LONDON: AUG. 25, 1917.

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